

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

The Royal Mail steamer, the Australasian, Capt. Mackay, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 p. m. on the 22d and Queenstown on the evening of the 23d December, arrived here at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. The Glasgow touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 20th, and reached Liverpool on the evening of the 21st.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 21st.

In consequence of Christmas holidays, the departure of the Glasgow from Liverpool, and the Bremen from Southampton, had been postponed till Thursday, the 27th ult.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, December 18, 1860.

A pamphlet upon the sale of Venetia has appeared, the production of Mr. Emile Perreire, the great financier of Paris, revised by the Emperor. It is at any rate a clever work, calculated either to persuade Francis Joseph to give up his Italian pretensions and to retire beyond the Alps for a handsome consideration, or to excite all the Austrian bond holders, and all the ex-changes of Europe against the obstinacy of the Emperor of Austria, who refuses, for a mistaken notion of honor, to raise the quotation of his Five per Cents from 43 to 80, and to reduce the value of his bank notes to par. We do not know as yet the effect of this new Napoleonic idea upon the public of Vienna, but I should not be greatly astonished if, in case Francis Joseph should remain unwilling to sell Venetia, an insurrection in his capital should force him to yield to necessity.

In Hungary, in the mean time, the agitation grows from day to day; nobody pays taxes, the Imperial orders are defied, the double-headed eagles trampled upon, and the Austrian officials insulted and expelled. Such being the state of the country, Baron Vay, the Chancellor of Hungary, has sent in his resignation, and we hear that Mr. Deak and Baron Eotvos, the colleagues of the ill-fated Count Louis Batthyany in the Ministry of 1848, have been sent for to seize the helm of State, now drifting into revolution. Mr. Schmerling, on the other hand, the German Minister of the Archduke John at Frankfurt, who betrayed the cause of German unity in 1848, and in 1849 became Minister of Justice under Prince Schwarzenberg at Vienna, has already been appointed Home Minister for the German and Slavonic portion of the Empire. He enjoys now the reputation of a liberal man, but the blood of the Hungarian thirteen generals, and of the Ministers and Commissioners executed, or rather basely murdered, during the time that he was Minister of Justice, separates him forever from Deak and from Hungary. Horn and bred, moreover, a bureaucratic official, whose horizon does not extend beyond the official circles and Government offices, he lacks both the genius and the energy for the reorganization of the tottering Empire. Still, he will, by new concessions and promises, gain the embers of revolution until the coming Spring, when, according to all human probabilities, the outbreak must take place. Garibaldi, retired now to Capri, declares that on the 1st of March he will leave his island and repair to the field of action, to force Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour into war with Austria, if they do not themselves take the initiative; and the Hungarians are ready to rise as soon as the war breaks out in Italy. The Court party at Vienna return, therefore, to their schemes of 1848, but Croatia, the Serbs, and Wallachians are now undecided. They know the value of Austrian promises, and refuse to begin a new crusade against Hungary. The Court sent lately for the Croatian General, Mammia, Commander-in-Chief in Dalmatia, to see whether he might not accept the part of a new Jellachich. But even if the General should be willing to obey the secret instructions of the Court, he would find no means of executing them. Croatia has no antiquated army, and its population is now divided into three parties: the first and most numerous desires the union with Hungary under condition that her State rights are respected; the second and most energetic, though smaller than the first, requires no conditions, but desires to get the guaranty of Hungary for its civil and political rights, agitates for the speediest unconditional annexation; the third party, the smallest, but not less enterprising than the first two, dreams of an independent Slavonic empire in the Illyrian triangle, to extend from the Drave and Danube to the Albanian Mountains and the Adriatic, including Croatia, Slavonia, Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Dalmatia, and Istria. These revolutionary enthusiasts have no mind to let themselves be played against the Hungarians; their looks are turned upon Turkey, but they hate Austria still more than their brothers who wish to join Hungary. It is more important to know what part the ambitious Patriarch of the Serbs, Archbishop Rojichich, is to play. His influence upon the undecided classes of his co-religionists is great, and until now he has studiously avoided expressing himself as to the question of the annexation of the Vorvodina to Hungary. We hear, however, that he has lately left Karlovitz, his archiepiscopal seat, to go to Vienna with a Serb deputation, to represent the wishes of the Serbs. He is most likely to treat separately with the German and the Hungarian Ministers, and to join those who find stronger and more inclined to grant exclusive privileges to the Serbs. As to the Wallachians in Transylvania, we know already that they go for the Serbs, and are fully satisfied if they save and share of the lower offices of administration. They too have no Austrian sympathies. They go to reward in 1849 for the deaths since they made the cause of Austrian sacrifices they made for the cause of Austrian unity.

As regards Italy, the bombardment of Gaeta has been suspended, since Francis II. is expected to leave the island, and the Kingdom of Rome, the Italian cause, has made progress. The work of the Sacred College, that is to say, the Cardinals, has come to the conclusion that since Napoleon refuses to leave the French garrison at Rome beyond a few months, it is better to make terms with Victor Emmanuel while it is yet possible to get good conditions, than to have to surrender at discretion. The idea of the sale of Venetia is very popular among the upper classes in Piedmont, but the more energetic portion of the country prefers a war, which would more thoroughly cement Italian unity. The absence of a threatening enemy might easily lead to party dissensions and strife between the provinces. Naples, for instance, is for the present not so willing to sacrifice her autonomy as Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Emilia, and the Sicilians have not yet learned to feel themselves Italian.

An extension of political liberty is expected in France as a New-Year's gift.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Dec. 21, 1860.

The news of the signature of the treaty of peace with China reached here by way of St. Petersburg in the beginning of the week, and has since been officially confirmed by dispatches from the French Plenipotentiary in China, Baron Gros. It has given immensely more satisfaction than was produced by the news of the taking of Peking. That ambiguous triumph looked so much like the catching of a very large Tartar, as to inspire alarm rather than joy. What should have inspired profound shame, the barbarous plundering of the Emperor's palace by the troops of the two most civilized nations of the world, has excited the decent indignation, so far as I have noticed, of but one journal, the *Charivari*. The *Official* Brother of the Sun and Moon, in view of his sacred state and private rooms, will be likely to form a queerly opinion of the religious

and other principles of his late enemies, the Defender of the Faith of England, and his Most Christian Majesty of France. His puzzled intellect must be severely taxed, to reconcile burglary and Christianity.

As a natural appendix to the Anglo-French treaty of commerce and in accordance with the spirit of the reforms, inaugurated by the Imperial decree of Nov. 24, the French Government has abolished the passport system in favor of English travelers. It will doubtless do the same for Americans, if our Minister here properly urges a request to that effect. A similar abolition in favor of the Belgians is looked for as a pendant to the commercial treaty now in process of negotiation between their Government and that of France. The next step, which is a long one, since it would be stepping aside from traditional routine, to which the revolutionary French are remarkably addicted, and is rather to be hoped for than to be suddenly expected, would be the abolition of passports for Frenchmen traveling within the boundaries of France. If, however, M. de Persigny remains long at his present post of Minister of the Interior, the step may be taken. His intelligence and liberal temper and Anglicized views of things will lead him in that direction. As the facility of foreign passport system has been well illustrated by Orsini's entrance into Paris, and Mazzini's frequent passage through France, so the facility of the domestic passport system as a means of protecting the community and detecting malefactors is now illustrated by the escape, thus far, from the search of the police, of the suspected and "signalized" murderer of Judge Poinot.

The financial phase of the Venetian question is again prominently in the order of the day. *L'Empereur Francois Joseph I. et l'Europe* (The Emperor Francis Joseph I. and Europe) is the title of a pamphlet that has created great attention this week. The object of it is to show that for Austria to cede Venetia for a pecuniary consideration is the only practicable way of escape for Austria from political ruin, and for Europe from disastrous general war. The rumor somewhat current before the appearance of the pamphlet, that it is the work of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. and Europe, is the title of a pamphlet that has created great attention this week. The object of it is to show that for Austria to cede Venetia for a pecuniary consideration is the only practicable way of escape for Austria from political ruin, and for Europe from disastrous general war.

The rumor somewhat current before the appearance of the pamphlet, that it is the work of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. and Europe, is the title of a pamphlet that has created great attention this week. The object of it is to show that for Austria to cede Venetia for a pecuniary consideration is the only practicable way of escape for Austria from political ruin, and for Europe from disastrous general war. The rumor somewhat current before the appearance of the pamphlet, that it is the work of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. and Europe, is the title of a pamphlet that has created great attention this week. The object of it is to show that for Austria to cede Venetia for a pecuniary consideration is the only practicable way of escape for Austria from political ruin, and for Europe from disastrous general war.

I mentioned in my last the Imperial nomination to vacant Seats of four new French Bishops. It is said that Pius declines to confirm them on the ground that at present he is not sufficiently free, and must refuse to exercise his supreme spiritual prerogative in France. We should soon know authoritatively whether this rumor be well founded. If it be, it is of a most hopeful gravity; for I hold it nearly certain that Napoleon will not make any new large concessions to Rome. They would amount to a defeat, and a defeat in such a case would be a serious blow to the Emperor's prestige, and would be a serious blow to the Emperor's prestige, and would be a serious blow to the Emperor's prestige.

Meanwhile his Majesty does not let the *Avant* bludgeoned from anxiety on that account. On the contrary, he finds leisure and the requisite calm of mind to pursue his literary work, and has brought his "Life of Julius Caesar" so well forward as to have lately read some finished chapters of it to his intimates. It is notable that all his family, at least his mother's husband's family, is touched with the *caucheres scribendi*. Napoleon the Great was really a great writer, as his voluminous correspondence, now in course of publication, furnishes voluminous octavo proofs. Louis and Lucien also wrote, though badly. The Canovas have earned a little respectable place in literature.

Another of Louis's in his ingenious "History of the Forty-first Arm-Chair of the Academy," very properly sends Napoleon in it. The present Emperor's "Life of Caesar" will be a great success, as his four octaves of "Miscellaneous" have been and are, Mr. Bonner or the Harpers could afford to pay something handsome for advance sheets. If Bonner can get off from his engagement with Bachelier, let him think of it. J. B. should try his hand on the Life of Marie Antoinette, who went down in the dark Egyptian business. His last Presidential essay is translated and reprinted here, despite its straggling length—not because of its literary merits, however, but because of his accidental position and of the question that he so extensively circumlocutes about. Leaving him, I find what the French say of it, till next week, let me return to that prospectful author, Louis Napoleon.

The joke ran two weeks ago that his Majesty was to offer himself as a candidate for the Academy so soon as his Life of Caesar was completed. The joke was a good one, and therefore not utterly absurd. Men of letters merit in the immortal arm-chairs of that institution. Talk of the immortality of letters! The purpose to which it serves, the number of such higher chairs, honor from fifty to fifty, or even a hundred.

The late Dominican father and justly celebrated scholar, Lacordaire, whose election made so much noise, will be received sometime in the course of next month. His inaugural oration is completed and placed in the hands of Guizot, who is the member appointed to deliver the respondent oration. The delivery of these two discourses will be one of the great literary events of the New-Year festival, with the promulgation of political reforms. If the public, already disappointed at the late vacillations of Guizot, is at work on a thoroughly revised new edition of his translation of Shakespeare, of which the first volume has lately come out. Without respect to its merits or defects, it is worth noting as the fifth complete edition of Shakespeare published or in course of publication in France within the past ten years. The publishers have undertaken it at the presumed call of the public, while young Hugo's remarkable literary translation is yet in course of publication.

Another academical, Saint Beuve, has lately sent through the press two volumes of marked literary merit and historical interest, a revised form of lectures delivered by him ten years ago at Lille, treating of "Chateaubriand and his Literary Group." Two volumes of higher worth, edited by Gustave de Beaumont, contain the hitherto unpublished works and correspondence of the deceased brother of the late Louis de Beaumont. They are pre-academical, and a geographical notice of the lamented author. The most noticeable of the "works" here presented are some account of a journey in Sicily, a part of de Torquerville's travels in the wilder parts of America, and some fragments, unfortunately brief, of the unfinished second volume of his masterly historical work, so well made known by translation to English and American readers, on the *Antique Regime in Revolution*; the first part of which received some imperfect notice in this correspondence at the time of its appearance five years ago. The remaining, and by far the larger portion of the two volumes, is filled with the correspondence of M. de Torquerville, and for the most part will not decrease the interest of foreign general readers. Another academical, sadly changed since the date of his election to the immortal arm-chair, from the hopeful poet to the too frequently whining prose writer, Lamartine, continues the publication of his "Literary Course" in nearly every number of which is a lamentable mingling of literary themes with the permanently absorbing theme of Self. Lamartine has so constantly bewailed his poverty, and querulously censured the French in particular, and the world in general, for not relieving him from it by buying his writings at a high price, whether they would read them or not, that he has sunk from sympathetic respect for his poverty, and in a sinking from pity to contemptuous weariness, in the minds of men. While he vilipends an ungenerous world for not enabling him to redeem the mortgages on the amount of two millions that encumber his estates, and querulously spends in a year

a much larger income than befalls nine-tenths of the subscribers to his periodical, a stronger man than he—stronger as man and thicker and more eloquent, Proudhon—quickly writes from Brussels, where he hardly lives in exile to escape the imprisonment to which, by judicial decision on his last published book, he was condemned in France: "It is very 'difficult to earn one's living by journalism' in Belgium. I should like to find a place as proof-reader at 200 assured francs per month." Proudhon, one of the very first masters of French prose style now living, is a printer by trade.

Happier than these is Academical Scribe, who is more than a millionaire. It is reported that he has finally retired from literary and Paris life, and his grand house close by me here in the Rue Pigalle, to his country chateau of Sericourt. Over the entrance to that quite lovely seat is this inscription: "*Le theatre a paye cet asile champetre. Vous qui passez, merci je vous le dois peut etre.*" Nothing could be more apropos. Scribe is now seventy years old. His marauds tried to make a poor lawyer of him. Nature would have her way, and he became not a great, but the most fertile great dramatist. Alone, or with collaborators, he has set his name to about three hundred and fifty farces, comedies, tragedies (very bad, indeed, these), and opera libretti, which have not only all Paris and all France, but pretty much all the theater-going world in both hemispheres, crying and laughing—oftenest laughing. Between 1821 and 1831 he furnished to the Gymnase Theatre something like one hundred and fifty pieces. Not that he wrote all of them, or all of a larger part of them. He set up a sort of manufactory, where he employed a great number of apprentice and journeyman playwrights, some of whom furnished the plot, others the dialogue, others the general idea, others the details of songs and incidents. With a complete, in some sort intuitive, knowledge of the stage, a remarkable facility and facility for working, and a capital assiduity, for some years, Scribe may say, who afterward attained successfully his talents as master playwright, he was able to supply the public with a constant succession of pieces, none of which has any marked literary or dramatic merit, but hardly any one of which was not amusing and successful with the public of the pit and boxes. Latterly Monsieur Scribe has fallen to the writing of lamentably feeble novels. In his time, however, he has done better even in that respect. His *Piquillo Allaga* is among his best efforts in this kind. The *Sicle* newspaper, in whose feuilleton it was first published, paid him for it 60,000 francs. He is now writing a feuilleton romance for the *Constitutionnel*, which, like the unclassical *Stravaganza* common-places of the authors of *Le Voyageur*, is, in some way, not to say, at any price. Not that even in the "Fleuve" M. Scribe utterly disregards the fundamental laws of literary art.

Not so rich as Scribe is the barber poet, the provincial Barthelemy, Jasmin. A new edition of his poems was recently published. Let me make a parenthetical pause to speak of it commendably. It contains his charmingly naïve *Capitales* (Hair Papers), in their original graceful *prose form*, with a close translation in academic French on the opposite page. When they were sent from the press, Monsieur St. Beuve, one of the three or four most eminent critics in France—perhaps the most eminent purely academical critic—thought to do a service to the public and a kindness to their author, in recommending them to the purchase of the public, on the ground of their fine literary quality and of their author's pecuniary need. Thereupon Jasmin wrote a letter to M. St. Beuve, full of grace, courtesy, wit and good humor, in which he told his friendly commendatory critic that he, Jasmin, was not poor (he spends in a year, say less than a quarter of what M. de Lamartine whimsically wastes); was, on the contrary, quite satisfactorily well off; and, with sincere gratitude to M. St. Beuve for his favorable and friendly notice of his book, begged that no one should buy it for charity's sake.

St. Beuve received the pleasant letter in the same spirit with which it was sent, and, with some kindly words of preface, published it to the common gratification of all readers, in a late number of the *Journal des Debats*.

I have at hand other biographical-literary gossip, but the mail closes in half an hour from this.

Two significant articles had appeared in the *Constitutionnel* from the pen of M. Grandguille, relative to Austria and Venetia. In these articles it is covetly maintained that Austria must cede Venetia, or, at the very least, be prepared for a new war in the Spring. It is also asserted that France will never suffer the return to an offensive policy by Austria in Lombardy.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report by Gen. Montanban, from which it appears there are some inaccuracies in the account of the march of the Emperor of China. The General states that the body was divided between the Allies.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

CHINA.

The British Foreign Office on Thursday, the 20th, issued the two following notifications to the newspapers:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 20.—Sir John Cranston reports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the 8th November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the treaty with China, and of the march of the Emperor of China. The General states that the body was divided between the Allies.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1/2, closing at 68 1/2.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced against the press.

AUSTRIA.

The War party at Vienna is said to have become very violent, and M. Schmerling had been obliged to threaten to resign in order to keep the War party within bounds.

The troops in Hungary were stationed in every part of the country in small detachments, so as to be able to form flying columns in all directions.

Count Ladislav Teleki, the Hungarian refugee, arrived at Dresden with a false English passport, and was arrested and given up to the Austrians.

It was reported at Paris that the French Ambassador at Constantinople was on the point of concluding an agreement, in virtue of which the French army in Syria would hold the occupation for six months beyond the time originally agreed upon.

The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* says France certainly will not withdraw her troops from Syria at the end of the six months named in the Convention, and will as long as they keep them there after the proposed extended period.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail of November 26, we have interesting details of the telegraphic accounts already published. The Bombay papers give an unfavorable picture of the state of the country. Demonstrations had been made against the income tax in various places. At Poona, several thousand natives assembled and publicly tore up the income-tax papers.

The Government of the Nizam had ceded to the British a rich cotton-growing country, including Behar.

The papers contain the details of the execution of a private in the Fifth Bengal European Infantry, and the subsequent disbandment of the Regiment, on the ground of its general insubordinate and mutinous conduct. The general order was that more than a tenth of the regiment had been condemned by courts-martial in a few weeks, and as no cordiality had continued, the disbandment followed immediately after the military execution.

The prisoner marched round the square in rear of his coffin, and was shot dead at the first volley. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his death with much resignation. Scarcely had the terrible scene been enacted, when, at an order from Brigadier Welchman, the 73d moved up in front of the 5th Europeans, the artillery loaded with grape on either side. The 5th were then commanded to order arms, then to pile arms. They obeyed, and were at once marched some short distance clear of the pile. No sooner were they cleared than two companies of the 73d, filing rapidly to the spot, intervened between the 5th and their arms, so as to prevent the possibility of any rush to recover them.

When this had been accomplished, the Brigadier read out the proclamation of the 22d of December. It was struck out of the army list, all its non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and the men, divided into five equal portions, were drafted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal army. Men with medals on their breasts, who had fought England's battles all over the world, many of them old soldiers who had been drafted from the old Bengal and from Royal regiments, appeared to be utterly heartbroken, and sobbed aloud.

The London Money Market.—The funds on the 21st were dull, and Cusate further declined 1/2 per cent, closing at 92 1/2 for account, and 92 1/2 for cash. The market generally was dull, and the market for India securities was particularly so. The market for the 22d of December was dull, and the market for the 23d of December was dull, and the market for the 24th of December was dull, and the market for the 25th of December was dull, and the market for the 26th of December was dull, and the market for the 27th of December was dull, and the market for the 28th of December was dull, and the market for the 29th of December was dull, and the market for the 30th of December was dull, and the market for the 31st of December was dull, and the market for the 1st of January was dull, and the market for the 2nd of January was dull, and the market for the 3rd of January was dull, and the market for the 4th of January was dull, and the market for the 5th of January was dull, and the market for the 6th of January was dull, and the market for the 7th of January was dull, and the market for the 8th of January was dull, and the market for the 9th of January was dull, and the market for the 10th of January was dull, and the market for the 11th of January was dull, and the market for the 12th of January was dull, and the market for the 13th of January was dull, and the market for the 14th of January was dull, and the market for the 15th of January was dull, and the market for the 16th of January was dull, and the market for the 17th of January was dull, and the market for the 18th of January was dull, and the market for the 19th of January was dull, and the market for the 20th of January was dull, and the market for the 21st of January was dull, and the market for the 22nd of January was dull, and the market for the 23rd of January was dull, and the market for the 24th of January was dull, and the market for the 25th of January was dull, and the market for the 26th of January was dull, and the market for the 27th of January was dull, and the market for the 28th of January was dull, and the market for the 29th of January was dull, and the market for the 30th of January was dull, and the market for the 31st of January was dull, and the market for the 1st of February was dull, and the market for the 2nd of February was dull, and the market for the 3rd of February was dull, and the market for the 4th of February was dull, and the market for the 5th of February was dull, and the market for the 6th of February was dull, and the market for the 7th of February was dull, and the market for the 8th of February was dull, and the market for the 9th of February was dull, and the market for the 10th of February was dull, and the market for the 11th of February was dull, and the market for the 12th of February was dull, and the market for the 13th of February was dull, and the market for the 14th of February was dull, and the market for the 15th of February was dull, and the market for the 16th of February was dull, and the market for the 17th of February was dull, and the market for the 18th of February was dull, and the market for the 19th of February was dull, and the market for the 20th of February was dull, and the market for the 21st of February was dull, and the market for the 22nd of February was dull, and the market for the 23rd of February was dull, and the market for the 24th of February was dull, and the market for the 25th of February was dull, and the market for the 26th of February was dull, and the market for the 27th of February was dull, and the market for the 28th of February was dull, and the market for the 29th of February was dull, and the market for the 30th of February was dull, and the market for the 31st of February was dull, and the market for the 1st of March was dull, and the market for the 2nd of March was dull, and the market for the 3rd of March was dull, and the market for the 4th of March was dull, and the market for the 5th of March was dull, and the market for the 6th of March was dull, and the market for the 7th of March was dull, and the market for the 8th of March was dull, and the market for the 9th of March was dull, and the market for the 10th of March was dull, and the market for the 11th of March was dull, and the market for the 12th of March was dull, and the market for the 13th of March was dull, and the market for the 14th of March was dull, and the market for the 15th of March was dull, and the market for the 16th of March was dull, and the market for the 17th of March was dull, and the market for the 18th of March was dull, and the market for the 19th of March was dull, and the market for the 20th of March was dull, and the market for the 21st of March was dull, and the market for the 22nd of March was dull, and the market for the 23rd of March was dull, and the market for the 24th of March was dull, and the market for the 25th of March was dull, and the market for the 26th of March was dull, and the market for the 27th of March was dull, and the market for the 28th of March was dull, and the market for the 29th of March was dull, and the market for the 30th of March was dull, and the market for the 31st of March was dull, and the market for the 1st of April was dull, and the market for the 2nd of April was dull, and the market for the 3rd of April was dull, and the market for the 4th of April was dull, and the market for the 5th of April was dull, and the market for the 6th of April was dull, and the market for the 7th of April was dull, and the market for the 8th of April was dull, and the market for the 9th of April was dull, and the market for the 10th of April was dull, and the market for the 11th of April was dull, and the market for the 12th of April was dull, and the market for the 13th of April was dull, and the market for the 14th of April was dull, and the market for the 15th of April was dull, and the market for the 16th of April was dull, and the market for the 17th of April was dull, and the market for the 18th of April was dull, and the market for the 19th of April was dull, and the market for the 20th of April was dull, and the market for the 21st of April was dull, and the market for the 22nd of April was dull, and the market for the 23rd of April was dull, and the market for the 24th of April was dull, and the market for the 25th of April was dull, and the market for the 26th of April was dull, and the market for the 27th of April was dull, and the market for the 28th of April was dull, and the market for the 29th of April was dull, and the market for the 30th of April was dull, and the market for the 31st of April was dull, and the market for the 1st of May was dull, and the market for the 2nd of May was dull, and the market for the 3rd of May was dull, and the market for the 4th of May was dull, and the market for the 5th of May was dull, and the market for the 6th of May was dull, and the market for the 7th of May was dull, and the market for the 8th of May was dull, and the market for the 9th of May was dull, and the market for the 10th of May was dull, and the market for the 11th of May was dull, and the market for the 12th of May was dull, and the market for the 13th of May was dull, and the market for the 14th of May was dull, and the market for the 15th of May was dull, and the market for the 16th of May was dull, and the market for the 17th of May was dull, and the market for the 18th of May was dull, and the market for the 19th of May was dull, and the market for the 20th of May was dull, and the market for the 21st of May was dull, and the market for the 22nd of May was dull, and the market for the 23rd of May was dull, and the market for the 24th of May was dull, and the market for the 25th of May was dull, and the market for the 26th of May was dull, and the market for the 27th of May was dull, and the market for the 28th of May was dull, and the market for the 29th of May was dull, and the market for the 30th of May was dull, and the market for the 31st of May was dull, and the market for the 1st of June was dull, and the market for the 2nd of June was dull, and the market for the 3rd of June was dull, and the market for the 4th of June was dull, and the market for the 5th of June was dull, and the market for the 6th of June was dull, and the market for the 7th of June was dull, and the market for the 8th of June was dull, and the market for the 9th of June was dull, and the market for the 10th of June was dull, and the market for the 11th of June was dull, and the market for the 12th of June was dull, and the market for the 13th of June was dull, and the market for the 14th of June was dull, and the market for the 15th of June was dull, and the market for the 16th of June was dull, and the market for the 17th of June was dull, and the market for the 18th of June was dull, and the market for the 19th of June was dull, and the market for the 20th of June was dull, and the market for the 21st of June was dull, and the market for the 22nd of June was dull, and the market for the 23rd of June was dull, and the market for the 24th of June was dull, and the market for the 25th of June was dull, and the market for the 26th of June was dull, and the market for the 27th of June was dull, and the market for the 28th of June was dull, and the market for the 29th of June was dull, and the market for the 30th of June was dull, and the market for the 31st of June was dull, and the market for the 1st of July was dull, and the market for the 2nd of July was dull, and the market for the 3rd of July was dull, and the market for the 4th of July was dull, and the market for the 5th of July was dull, and the market for the 6th of July was dull, and the market for the 7th of July was dull, and the market for the 8th of July was dull, and the market for the 9th of July was dull, and the market for the 10th of July was dull, and the market for the 11th of July was dull, and the market for the 12th of July was dull, and the market for the 13th of July was dull, and the market for the 14th of July was dull, and the market for the 15th of July was dull, and the market for the 16th of July was dull, and the market for the 17th of July was dull, and the market for the 18th of July was dull, and the market for the 19th of July was dull, and the market for the 20th of July was dull, and the market for the 21st of July was dull, and the market for the 22nd of July was dull, and the market for the 23rd of July was dull, and the market for the 24th of July was dull, and the market for the 25th of July was dull, and the market for the 26th of July was dull, and the market for the 27th of July was dull, and the market for the 28th of July was dull, and the market for the 29th of July was dull, and the market for the 30th of July was dull, and the market for the 31st of July was dull, and the market for the 1st of August was dull, and the market for the 2nd of August was dull, and the market for the 3rd of August was dull, and the market for the 4th of August was dull, and the market for the 5th of August was dull, and the market for the 6th of August was dull, and the market for the 7th of August was dull, and the market for the 8th of August was dull, and the market for the 9th of August was dull, and the market for the 10th of August was dull, and the market for the 11th of August was dull, and the market for the 12th of August was dull, and the market for the 13th of August was dull, and the market for the 14th of August was dull, and the market for the 15th of August was dull, and the market for the 16th of August was dull, and the market for the 17th of August was dull, and the market for the 18th of August was dull, and the market for the 19th of August was dull, and the market for the 20th of August was dull, and the market for the 21st of August was dull, and the market for the 22nd of August was dull, and the market for the 23rd of August was dull, and the market for the 24th of August was dull, and the market for the 25th of August was dull, and the market for the 26th of August was dull, and the market for the 27th of August was dull, and the market for the 28th of August was dull, and the market for the 29th of August was dull, and the market for the 30th of August was dull, and the market for the 31st of August was dull, and the market for the 1st of September was dull, and the market for the 2nd of September was dull, and the market for the 3rd of September was dull, and the market for the 4th of September was dull, and the market for the 5th of September was dull, and the market for the 6th of September was dull, and the market for the 7th of September was dull, and the market for the 8th of September was dull, and the market for the 9th of September was dull, and the market for the 10th of September was dull, and the market for the 11th of September was dull, and the market for the 12th of September was dull, and the market for the 13th of September was dull, and the market for the 14th of September was dull, and the market for the 15th of September was dull, and the market for the 16th of September was dull, and the market for the 17th of September was dull, and the market for the 18th of September was dull, and the market for the 19th of September was dull, and the market for the 20th of September was dull, and the market for the 21st of September was dull, and the market for the 22nd of September was dull, and the market for the 23rd of September was dull, and the market for the 24th of September was dull, and the market for the 25th of September was